

# **ABSTRACT**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Acute pancreatitis is a common cause of morbidity and mortality in the working population of our society. Our study would like to identify the most common cause among our population hence it will help the society in developing preventive strategies for the same. Even though there have been several prognostic scoring systems defined for acute pancreatitis, BISAP and CTSI remain the reliable clinical and radiological tools, respectively. We would like to correlate these scores with the clinical outcome in our tertiary set-up which may aid to start the early appropriate treatment strategy.

## **Aims and Objectives:-**

1. To identify most common etiological agent of acute pancreatitis in our institution
2. To correlate the existing clinical (BISAP) and radiological (Modified CTSI) prognostic scoring systems in Acute pancreatitis with the clinical outcomes of patients in our institution.

## **Materials and Methods:-**

Patients admitted in Rajiv Gandhi Govt General Hospital, Chennai with Acute pancreatitis as per inclusion and exclusion criteria are subjected to Blood investigations like Complete hemogram, Renal function test, Liver Function

Test and USG Abdomen, CECT Abdomen (i.v. contrast) for all cases. The BISAP and modified CT severity index scoring system is then applied and individual scores of patients are calculated. The patient is subsequently followed up and the clinical course is observed. Clinical outcome in terms of Length of hospital stay, requirement of ICU observation, complications and mortality are observed. All collected data will be analyzed and conclusions derived.

**Sample Size :** 50 Patients

**Study design:** Prospective and retrospective study

**Period of Study :** October 2016 – September 2017

**Setting:** Institute of General Surgery, Rajiv Gandhi Govt. General Hospital .  
The study was conducted after obtaining the Institutional Ethical Committee approval.

### **Inclusion Criteria**

- Patients with a clinical picture consistent with the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis, along with radiological evidence of inflamed pancreas will be considered to have acute pancreatitis.
- First episode of Acute Pancreatitis
- Age > 18 years and Age < 70 years

## **Exclusion Criteria**

- Proven cases of chronic pancreatitis.
- Hereditary pancreatitis.
- Acute pancreatitis patients with organ failure at or within 24hrs of presentation
- Pregnancy
- Chronic kidney disease
- Traumatic pancreatitis with head injury
- Mental retardation

## **CONCLUSION:-**

- ❖ Alcohol is the most common etiological factor for acute pancreatitis in productive young population.
- ❖ The BISAP score is more accurate in predicting disease severity and significantly than CTSI in this study.
- ❖ With this study, we conclude that the BISAP score is the simple, bedside and accurate clinical scoring system for the prediction of disease severity in acute pancreatitis. Hence early diagnosis and initiation of treatment at appropriate center can be planned to reduce the adverse outcome.